(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:26 ON 19 OCT 2004)

FILE 'KOSMET, MEDLINE, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:13:09 ON 19 OCT 2004

L1	54	S	DEAD MICROORGANISMS
L2	5	S	NONVIABLE MICROORGANISMS
L3	59	S	L1 OR L2
L4	89505	S	PATCH OR TRANSDERMAL OR BANDAGE
L5	0	S	L3 AND L4
L6	125	S	L4 AND MICROORGANISMS

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=> s (dead or nonviable) microorganisms
MISSING OPERATOR ONVIABLE) MICROORGANI
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
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=> s dead microorganisms
L1          54 DEAD MICROORGANISMS

=> s nonviable microorganisms
L2           5 NONVIABLE MICROORGANISMS

=> s L1 or L2
L3          59 L1 OR L2

=> s patch or transdermal or bandage
L4       89505 PATCH OR TRANSDERMAL OR BANDAGE

=> s L3 and L4
L5           0 L3 AND L4

=> s L4 and microorganisms
L6         125 L4 AND MICROORGANISMS

=> d L6 1-5 ibib abs

L6    ANSWER 1 OF 125  KOSMET  COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         30454  KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT:             scientific, technical
TITLE:                    EFFECTS OF OCCLUSION (II): WOUND HEALING
AUTHOR:                   ZHAI H (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
                          SAN FRANCISCO, CA, USA); MAIBACH HI
SOURCE:                   COSMETICS & TOILETRIES, 2004, 119, 4 (APRIL), 36-40,
                          32 REFS
                          Availability: COSMETICS & TOILETRIES, ISSN
                          0361-4387CTOIDG, ALLURED PUBLISHING, 362 SOUTH SCHMALE
                          ROAD, CAROL STREAM, IL 60 188, USA, TEL:
                          +1-630-653-2155, FAX: +1-630-653-2192, EMAIL:
                          CosmToil@allured.com  , INTERNET:
                          www.TheCosmeticSite.com
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AN    30454  KOSMET    FS  scientific, technical
AB    This is the second article in a series discussing effects of occlusion on
      skin. (The series opened in November 2003 with a focus on percutaneous
      absorption.) The present article focuses on the effects of occlusive and
      semipermeable membranes on wound healing and summarizes related data.
      Skin occlusion is a complex issue that includes altering epidermal
      lipids, DNA synthesis, epidermal turnover, pH, epidermal morphology,
      sweat glands, Langerhans cells stresses, etc. Occlusion usually means the
      skin is covered directly or indirectly by impermeable films or substances
      such as diapers, tape, chambers, gloves, textiles garments, wound
      dressings, transdermal devices, etc.; but certain topical
      vehicles that contain fats and/or polymer oils (petrolatum, paraffin,
      etc.) may also generate occlusive effects. A broad selection of occlusive
      or semiocclusive dressings has been long employed to speed the healing
      processes in acute and chronic wounds. They keep healing tissues moist
      and increase superficial wound epithelialization. However, occlusive or
      semiocclusive dressings can increase microorganisms and hence
      induce wound infections. Significant increases in the density of
      Staphylococcus aureus and lipophilic diphtheroids were observed after 24
      h occlusion in eczematous and psoriatic skin. (This paper in Cosmetics &
      Toiletries 2004, 119, 4, p 36-40 appears under the column of Howard I.
      Maibach, PROFESSOR OF DERMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL OF
      MEDICINE, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, USA.)

L6    ANSWER 2 OF 125  KOSMET  COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         23368  KOSMET
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FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: LOOKING BEYOND THE MECHANISMS OF SKIN IRRITANCY, SKIN PENETRATION ENHANCEMENT AND PRESERVATION
AUTHOR: WIECHERS J (JOHANN WIECHERS, UNIQEMA, GOUDA, THE NETHERLANDS)
SOURCE: 5TH CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN SOCIETIES OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS: DISCOVER THE SECRET OF ASIAN NATURAL BEAUTY, MARCH 1-3, 2001, BANGKOK, THAILAND, PROCEEDING BOOK, PAPER 6, PAGES 29-38, 7 REFS
Meeting Organizer: ASCS, ASIAN SOCIETIES OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS
Availability: THE SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS OF THAILAND, 19 SUKHUMVIT RD., SOI. 70, BANGKOK 10260, THAILAND, TEL: +662-749-3939 EXT. 2061/2163, FAX: +662-361-5889, +662-361-7305
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AN 23368 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
AB A major trend of the last decade in cosmetics has been the use of active ingredients, but both consumers as well as our industry are starting to realize that one needs more that only an active ingredient in order to have an effective cosmetic product. Cosmetic delivery is also needed. This is the process in which the chemical entity is transported to the right site in the skin at the right concentration for the correct period of time. While creating effective products, cosmetic formulators have also realized that most active ingredients do not penetrate the skin too easily. They therefore (sometimes even unknowingly) use materials that might facilitate the delivery of the active ingredient to its site of action, with the aim to increase its concentration at the target site beyond the Minimal Effective Concentration (MEC). As we increase the delivery of active ingredients across skin by means of penetration enhancers, what will happen to other formulation components? Will they also be enhanced and will this increase, for instance, skin irritancy? We investigated the activity of many personal care ingredients in three different types of cosmetic testing in three unrelated studies. These studies included: (i) a three-application **patch** test to measure their potential skin irritancy; (ii) a microbial challenge test to assess their potential to enhance the self-preservation of formulations; (iii) an in-vitro skin penetration assay to assess their capability to enhance skin penetration. These studies revealed that the efficacy profiles of chemicals towards these activities were linked. This might be because they are all based on one and the same mechanism of action. If that is true, would every skin penetration enhancer be an irritant or would every preservative be a skin penetration enhancer? By carefully studying the possible mechanisms of action, guidelines can be drawn up that would allow the formulation of effective cosmetic products without automatically increasing at the same time the irritancy of the product. Cosmetic scientists should be aware of different mechanisms to avoid undesired activities of their materials. If one would like to preserve one's formulation, it would be better not to use a preservative that works by fluidizing the cell membrane of **microorganisms**. In practice, combinations of preservatives with different mechanisms are often used. Likewise, there are two mechanisms to enhance skin penetration. The classical one is by using skin penetration enhancers that increase the diffusivity via increased fluidization of skin bilayers (the so-called 'pull'-effect). The other mechanism is via formulation effects. By choosing one's formulation components carefully, an environment can be created in such a way that the active ingredient is more soluble in the skin than in the formulation. As a consequence, this molecule will penetrate the skin (the so-called 'push'-effect). But this situation remains more difficult as one might also enhance the penetration of other formulation components that would otherwise be considered to be obnoxious

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 125 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 9274 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: BIO-MELANIN : AS A NEW COSMETIC RAW MATERIAL
AUTHOR: HONDA S (KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO., LTD., COSMETICS LABORATORY, 4041 AMI-MACHI, INASHIKIGUN, IBARAKI-KEN, 300-03, JAPAN); TAKEKOSI Y; ARAI Y
SOURCE: IFSCC, 17TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, 1992 OCTOBER 13-16, VOL 3, 1095-1100, 4 REFS
Meeting Organizer: IFSCC, JAPAN SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS
Availability: IFSCC, JAPAN SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AN 9274 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
AB Recently much attention has been paid to prevention of photo-aging, then some kinds of UVA, UVB-absorbants and micro fine powders have been developed in the field of cosmetic raw materials. Now we have developed a new type of melanin, that is BIO-MELANIN which is produced by **microorganisms**, Streptomyces SP. and obtained on a large scale by simple purification steps. 1) BIO-MELANIN is obtained in high quality without protein contamination after simple purification steps. 2) BIO-MELANIN is very safe in the following tests ; acute lethal toxicity test, photocontact sensitivity test and human closed **patch** test. 3) BIO-MELANIN is alkaline soluble natural UV-absorbant and suited for making new cosmetic powder, bio-melanin-coated powder (TiO2, sericite, mica, etc...). 4) This ype of cosmetic powder (BIO-MELANIN-coated powder) has the double function (UV-absorption and reflection) and is applicable for making foundatin, lipcream, eye liner and skin care products

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 125 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 4945 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: MICROBIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN COSMETIC FORMULA DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION. II. THE DYNAMIC ROLE OF **MICROORGANISMS** ON THE SKIN AND IN AQUEOUS TEST SYSTEMS, AND THE ROLE OF THE ACID MANTLE IN THE ETIOLOGY OF DRY SKIN
AUTHOR: ORTH D S (THE ANDREW JERGENS COMPANY, 2535 SPRING GROVE AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH 45214, USA)
SOURCE: COSMET TOILETRIES, 1989, 104 (5), 51-64, 64 REFS
DOCUMENT TYPE: General review
LANGUAGE: English
AN 4945 KOSMET FS scientific, technical
AB The objective of this article was to discuss the dynamic role played by **microorganisms** on skin and in aqueous systems to provide an understanding of the microbiological considerations in cosmetic formula development and evaluation. It is appropriate to consider the role of **microorganisms** in the responses of the skin during various test procedures, and care must be exercised in testing to avoid skin responses that may be caused by **microorganisms** and/or their metabolic by-products. Similarly, aqueous in vitro systems are subject to microbial contamination and growth. Thus, various aspects of microbiology must be considered in both in vitro and in vivo testing to ensure the test results are valid. The **microorganisms** comprising the resident skin microflora grow on the substrates available on the surface of the skin. Resident and transient **microorganisms** on the skin may produce inflammatory and immunomodulatory materials. Microbial metabolism may contribute to the acid mantle condition of the skin, which is believed to predispose regulatory enzymes in the epidermis to acid-induced lability. It is believed these factors may contribute to the etiology of dry skin. A preliminary experiment demonstrated that topical

application of a lotion increases skin surface pH for a short period of time. This suggests that topical products may help correct the acid mantle condition of the skin. The discussion here and in the preceding article (Cosmetics and Toiletries, April 1989) reveal the microbiological considerations in product formula development and evaluation are much more profound and far reaching than merely performing aerobic plate counts on finished products

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 125 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004434617 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15340480
TITLE: Problems in monitoring horizontal gene transfer in field trials of transgenic plants.
AUTHOR: Heinemann Jack A; Traavik Terje
CORPORATE SOURCE: New Zealand Institute of Gene Ecology, University of Canterbury, 8020, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand.. jack.heinemann@canterbury.ac.nz
SOURCE: Nature biotechnology, (2004 Sep) 22 (9) 1105-9. Journal code: 9604648. ISSN: 1087-0156.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040902
Last Updated on STN: 20040923

AB Transgenic crops are approved for release in some countries, while many more countries are wrestling with the issue of how to conduct risk assessments. Controls on field trials often include monitoring of horizontal gene transfer (HGT) from crops to surrounding soil **microorganisms**. Our analysis of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and of the sensitivity of current techniques for monitoring HGT from transgenic plants to soil **microorganisms** has two major implications for field trial assessments of transgenic crops: first, HGT from transgenic plants to microbes could still have an environmental impact at a frequency approximately a trillion times lower than the current risk assessment literature estimates the frequency to be; and second, current methods of environmental sampling to capture genes or traits in a recombinant are too insensitive for monitoring evolution by HGT. A model for HGT involving iterative short-**patch** events explains how HGT can occur at high frequencies but be detected at extremely low frequencies.